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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 74th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. HADID (Algeria)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELLE

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The meeting was called to order at 11.15 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 123: PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995 (continued)

Report of the Secretary-General on proposed reclassifications of posts (A/C.5/48/75)

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.83

1. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.83, entitled "Reclassification of posts", was adopted without a vote.

Report of the Secretary-General on the staffing and functions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Centre for Human Rights (A/C.5/48/77)

Draft decision A/C.5/48/L.84

2. Draft decision A/C.5/48/L.84, entitled "Staffing and functions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Centre for Human Rights" was adopted without a vote.

3. Mrs. PEÑA (Mexico) said she was satisfied with the assurances given by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/48/77): it was important to ensure that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had at his disposal the resources necessary to enable him to discharge his functions in the light of the information to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in the report reviewing the current situation and assessing the needs of the Office of the High Commissioner and of the Centre for Human Rights. Her delegation felt that it would be extremely useful, when the General Assembly came to consider the matter, to have access to the information which the Advisory Committee had requested in its report (A/48/7/Add.10), particularly in paragraphs 4, 5, 8 and 10 thereof.

4. Mr. STOCKL (Germany), speaking on behalf of the members of the European Union and Austria regarding draft decision A/C.5/48/L.84, said that the delegations of those countries were deeply concerned that the Committee had been unable to request revised estimates, including the resources that would be needed by the Office of the High Commissioner and the Centre for Human Rights in view of their increasing responsibilities resulting from the decisions adopted by the General Assembly.

5. The Committee had not even been able to take a decision to appropriate the amount of $1,471,400 which had been authorized for the High Commissioner on 18 December 1993. The members of the European Union and Austria drew attention to resolution 48/141, whereby the General Assembly had established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular to its administrative implications, and trusted that the Secretary-General would implement its provisions in full. They also trusted that, as mentioned in paragraph 4 of the report (A/C.5/48/77), the Secretary-General would ensure that

(Mr. Stockl, Germany)

the High Commissioner had at his disposal the resources necessary to enable him to discharge his functions and that he would submit proposals to that effect to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session.

6. Mr. VARELA (Chile) said that his delegation had joined the consensus on draft decision A/C.5/48/L.84 on the understanding that the Secretary-General had undertaken to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with the resources it required.

7. Mr. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden), speaking on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said that the delegations of the Nordic countries associated themselves with the statement of the representative of Germany, who had spoken on behalf of Austria and the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General on the continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.85

8. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.85, entitled "Continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia", was adopted without a vote.

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (A/C.5/48/81)

Draft decision A/C.5/48/L.86

9. Draft decision A/C.5/48/L.86, entitled "United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories", was adopted without a vote.

10. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had thus completed its consideration of agenda item 123 and requested the Rapporteur to report thereon direct to the General Assembly.

AGENDA ITEM 121: REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 and A/C.5/48/82

11. Mr. MADDENS (Belgium), introducing draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 concerning agenda item 121 entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", said that pursuant to resolution 48/218, the draft resolution would establish an additional independent entity - to be called the Office of Internal Oversight Services - to enhance oversight functions. Paragraph 5 stated that the Office would assume the functions prescribed for the existing Office for Inspections and Investigations and went on to describe in detail the mode of operation of the Office, the procedure for appointing the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services and his functions. The Office would operate independently, under the authority of the Secretary-General, and, in accordance

(Mr. Maddens, Belgium)

with Article 97 of the Charter, would have the authority to initiate, carry out and report on any action that it considered necessary to fulfil its responsibilities. It had been agreed in informal consultations that the independence in question meant that the Secretary-General was entitled to request the Office to initiate an activity within its mandate but could not prevent it from taking a particular initiative. As the delegations saw it, the phrase "in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter" meant that the Secretary-General's responsibilities in respect of internal oversight would be assumed in that context by the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

12. The draft resolution then set out the provisions relating to the submission of the Office's reports. With regard to the annual report to be submitted to the Secretary-General, the Committee preferred to have the operational year begin on 1 July and end on 30 June, so that the General Assembly could consider it at its next regular session. The Committee also hoped that, in its annual analytical and summary report, the Office would be able to provide insight into the effective utilization and management of its resources, but the approval of those resources would follow the usual General Assembly procedures. In paragraph 7, the Secretary-General would be requested to ensure that procedures were in place that protected the individual rights of the persons mentioned in paragraph 6. The delegations participating in the informal consultations had stated that false accusations transmitted to the Office under the procedures set out in paragraph 6 should be regarded as infractions.

13. They had also decided to propose to the General Assembly the adoption of two separate decisions, draft decisions A/C.5/48/L.88 and L.89. Under the first draft decision (A/C.5/48/L.88), the Assembly would reaffirm paragraph (b) of its decision 47/454 and would consider at its forty-ninth regular session measures for the improvement of the effectiveness and the possible strengthening of the external oversight control mechanisms. It was the understanding of the delegations that the questions of the composition of the bodies in question and their financing would also be addressed. With regard to the second decision (A/C.5/48/L.89), the Committee wished to inform the General Assembly that the consideration of the report requested for its forty-ninth session need not necessarily be assigned to it, and that the General Committee should therefore consider referring it to one of the Main Committees.

14. Mrs. GOICOCHEA (Cuba), speaking on a point of procedure, asked in what order the two draft resolutions under consideration would normally be adopted and whether it would not be better to consider the programme budget implications before approving the establishment of the new Office.

15. Mr. ACAKPO SATCHIVI (Secretary of the Committee) said that the Committee should first take a decision on draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 regarding the establishment of the new Office; it would then be informed of the financial implications. Once the resolution had been adopted, the Committee would inform the General Assembly of the resulting programme budget implications.

16. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 was adopted without a vote.

17. Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America) said that the new Office of Internal Oversight Services met the criteria which the United States Government had sought: it would operate at a high level, it would be independent, it would have full authority to carry out any inspection and evaluation it deemed necessary, and it would have access to documents, information and United Nations officials. It would be able to report direct to the Members of the General Assembly on key matters, and procedures would be established to protect whistle-blowers and provide for the implementation of recommendations. The purpose of the proposal was to make the United Nations better able to serve its constituency. Like other public and private institutions, it must evolve and modernize. The new Office was part of a broader reform process aimed at making the Organization more efficient, more accountable and better able to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunities for international cooperation that currently existed. Obviously, no single step would provide all the answers, but the creation of a strong and independent internal inspection office was the centrepiece of United States efforts.

18. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution indicated that the Office of Internal Oversight Services would be established under the authority of the Secretary-General but that it would exercise operational independence. It was her delegation's understanding that the Office would be structurally part of the Secretariat and that it would report direct to the Secretary-General. The new Under-Secretary-General would, however, have full authority to initiate, conduct and complete any inspection, investigation or evaluation deemed necessary. Neither the Secretary-General nor any other member of the Secretariat would be able to order the Office not to undertake or to terminate an investigation which it believed was necessary. Paragraph 5 made reference to Article 97 of the Charter and enumerated certain duties which the new Office was authorized to perform. The reference to Article 97 was not intended to qualify or limit its operational independence in any way. It merely referred to the constitutional source of the authority of the Office, which was derived from the Secretary-General's role under the United Nations Charter as chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

19. Her delegation also believed that the authority of the new Office would encompass all United Nations programmes and activities, including all staff and other personnel involved in those programmes and activities. That was made clear by the language of paragraph 5 (c) and by paragraph 22 of the draft resolution. Furthermore, the new Office would have access to all records and could consult any official of the Organization. That interpretation was supported by the provisions of paragraph 5, under which the functions of the Office of Inspections and Investigations, as prescribed in the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/640), would be assumed by the new Office. That authority was also supported by logic, practicality, and the provisions of the resolution authorizing the Office to carry out any action which it considered necessary.

20. Finally, her delegation was aware of the fact that, in some specific areas, the resolution would need to be supplemented by the necessary procedures and regulations promulgated by the Secretary-General to ensure its implementation and effective compliance with recommendations of the new Office. The

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

Secretary-General must select a qualified individual for the post of Under-Secretary-General, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

21. Mr. GOKHALE (India) said that his delegation welcomed draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87, because it had always supported efforts to improve internal oversight systems. It was convinced that the establishment of the new Office would meet the need to strengthen internal oversight in order to ensure effective use of the Organization's resources. Its impartial rulings would allow the Secretary-General to manage the activities of the Organization more efficiently in accordance with the wishes of Member States. It also approved of the role the Office would play in monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of internal oversight bodies. Apart from the improvements expected in management, his delegation hoped that the guidelines established by the Office would guarantee compliance with the established financial rules and regulations.

22. Mr. DAMICO (Brazil) welcomed the fact that, despite the divergent views expressed during the negotiations, the Fifth Committee had been able to agree on a compromise text, which his delegation supported. At the beginning of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, his delegation had supported the establishment of the Office. It still believed that, as the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations had stressed in its report (A/48/876), internal oversight services must be strengthened, not only in order to correct shortcomings in that area, but also because the international community was now allocating huge sums to the activities of the Organization. The Office would, of course, be under the authority of the Secretary-General and would thus exercise its functions within the framework of Article 97 of the Charter. His delegation attached great importance to the principle of geographic rotation in making appointments to the proposed post of Under-Secretary-General. As for evaluations, it should be borne in mind that, in the final analysis, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the General Assembly bore responsibility for programmes.

23. His delegation welcomed the fact that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213 had been respected in determining the procedure to be followed in the proposed programme budget with respect to the financing of the new Office. He hoped that the Assembly would agree on a sufficient level of resources. The problems that would arise if additional resources were allocated for the financing of support activities under the current budget would, however, have to be taken into account. The redeployment of posts currently allocated to substantive activities should be ruled out as a solution. His delegation was therefore in favour of considering the possibility of additional financing for the activities of the Office.

24. Mr. JADMANI (Pakistan) welcomed the adoption of draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 by consensus. It drew attention, in particular, to the provisions of paragraph 4, which would have the effect of both strengthening oversight mechanisms by providing a clear definition of the functions and mode of operation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and avoiding duplication in the activities of intergovernmental agencies and expert bodies, which was a

(Mr. Jadmani, Pakistan)

prerequisite for the optimal utilization of resources. Moreover, the independence and impartiality of the Office would enhance the Secretary-General's ability to discharge his mandate and achieve the goals set for the Organization.

25. Mr. MERIFIELD (Canada), noting that previous oversight mechanisms had not been able to carry out their functions effectively, welcomed the establishment of an internal oversight mechanism which would report direct to the Secretary-General in accordance with well-defined procedures. In his delegation's view, the scope of the resolution went beyond the mere establishment of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. It was part of a larger effort aimed at improving the system of administration and management of the United Nations with a view to making it more effective and more transparent for Member States and the whole world. The provisions of paragraph 7, in particular, responded to that concern for transparency and openness. In that connection, draft decisions A/C.5/48/L.88 and L.89 were equally important, for they pursued the same goal, namely, improved relations with Member States and transparency in the activities of the Secretariat.

26. Mrs. GOICOCHEA (Cuba) informed the members of the Committee that, in view of the importance of the question, her delegation would state its position on the draft resolution in the General Assembly.

27. Mr. DJACTA (Algeria), referring to paragraph 5 (e) (i) of draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 on the submission of reports by the Office of Internal Oversight Services to the General Assembly, said that it should apply only to reports which were of genuine interest to the Assembly.

28. Mr. MAYCOCK (Barbados) expressed the hope that the resolution would achieve its objectives. His delegation, however, would have preferred to wait until the Committee had had an opportunity to evaluate the functioning of the Office for Inspections and Investigations on the basis of a report covering at least one full year. It hoped that the resolution before the Committee would not have consequences more serious than the shortcomings it was intended to correct.

29. Mr. TAKASU (Controller), introducing the statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 (A/C.5/48/82), drew attention to paragraphs 17 and 18 of the document and stressed, in particular, that the Secretary-General had already proposed that a post at the Assistant Secretary-General level should be deployed from section 25 (Administration and Management) to section 31 (Office for Inspections and Investigations) for the head of the Office for Inspections and Investigations, and that no change in the appropriation for 1994-1995 would be required at the current stage. It should be possible to finance the additional cost of upgrading the post to the Under-Secretary-General level (estimated at $17,400) through the appropriation under section 31. Should additional resources become necessary, the Secretary-General would submit revised estimates to the General Assembly.

30. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) confirmed that the Secretariat was not requesting any change in the appropriation for 1994-1995 at the current stage and that, as indicated in paragraphs 17 and 18 of document A/C.5/48/82, a post at the Assistant-Secretary-General level would be redeployed from section 25 to section 31 and upgraded to the Under-Secretary-General level. If a change in the appropriation became necessary, it would be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

31. Mrs. GOICOCHEA (Cuba) said that it would have been preferable to debate the question of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87 before adopting it. However, in the spirit of conciliation which had characterized the entire debate on the draft resolution, her delegation had not wished to oppose its adoption. It regretted, however, that delegations had not had sufficient time to consider the statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.5/48/82) in detail.

32. Her delegation requested clarification from the Secretariat on a number of points. First, at no time did the document refer to the medium-term plan and it was therefore difficult to know which texts would form the basis for the functioning of the new Office. Her delegation wondered whether that omission had been inadvertent; if it had not, she would like to know the reason for it.

33. Moreover, her delegation agreed with the first part of paragraph 3, in section B of the document (entitled "Activities by which the requests would be implemented"). However, it would be grateful if the Secretariat could confirm that it was correct in interpreting the second part of the paragraph to mean that the newly established Office would fulfil the functions currently carried out by the Office for Inspections and Investigations and only those functions, it being understood that, should the new Office be called upon to carry out other functions, it would require a mandate from the General Assembly in order to do so.

34. She also drew the Committee's attention to the wording in paragraph 7 (a) of document A/C.5/48/82. In her delegation's view, the last part of the sentence "producing the programme output for which they were authorized", had to do with a concept of cost-effectiveness and did not have the same sense as the corresponding stipulation in draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87, which read: "in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates". Her delegation hoped that, in the report on the programme budget implications of resolution A/C.5/48/L.87, when it was submitted to the General Assembly, the last part of the sentence as it appeared in paragraph 7 (a) of document A/C.5/48/82 would be deleted and replaced by the phrase "in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates", following the word "effectively".

35. With regard to paragraphs 17 and 18 of the document, her delegation had noted the statements of the Controller to the effect that no change in the appropriation was necessary at the current stage and that the additional expenditures involved in the reclassification of the post would be financed from the appropriation under section 31. It was clear, however, that if the newly

(Mrs. Goicochea, Cuba)

established Office required additional resources, any transfer of resources from one section to another would require prior consultation with the General Assembly.

36. Mr. TAKASU (Controller), replying to the questions posed by the Cuban representative, said that the texts authorizing the work of the Office which was to be established were, on the one hand, the medium-term plan for 1992-1997, programmes 40 and 42 of which envisaged such activities, and, on the other, the resolution by which the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session had approved the budgetary appropriations for the Office for Inspections and Investigations established the previous year. As a result of the adoption of the new resolution, the Secretary-General's action was based on the agreement of the Member States with regard to the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and the same would apply to the internal audit functions. In reply to the question regarding the financing of the new Office, he confirmed that the Secretariat was requesting no change in the appropriations for 1994-1995 and would endeavour to cover its requirements by means of the resources provided under section 31. He also confirmed that, if additional resources were to become necessary, the Secretary-General would inform the General Assembly.

37. Mrs. GOICOCHEA (Cuba), noting the Controller's replies, said it was her understanding that the pertinent references to programmes 40 and 42 of the medium-term plan would be inserted in the document on programme budget implications. She further underlined that the provisions concerning the functions of the new Office had yet to be considered in detail. In so far as the internal audit functions, in particular, were concerned, the need to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates was not clearly indicated in the document. She urged that the changes she had proposed in the statement of the programme budget implications of the resolution which had just been adopted should be taken into account.

38. The meeting was suspended at 12.15 p.m. and resumed at 12.30 p.m.

39. The CHAIRMAN said that, based on the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General, and in the light of the statement of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, he would propose that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.87, no change in the appropriation for 1994-1995 would be required at the current stage. If additional resources were required under section 31, the Secretary-General would report to the General Assembly so that it could take appropriate action. The activities to be carried out under the resolution would relate to programmes 40 and 42 of the medium-term plan. The review and appraisal of the use of resources would be carried out in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates.

40. It was so decided.

Draft decisions A/C.5/48/L.88 and A/C.5/48/L.89

41. Draft decisions A/C.5/48/L.88 and A/C.5/48/L.89 were adopted without a vote.

42. Mrs. EMERSON (Portugal), referring to draft decision A/C.5/48/L.88, said she felt it was necessary to clarify the relationship between the General Assembly and the expert bodies, particularly in view of the conflict of interest that could arise when elected members of expert bodies participated as representatives of their Governments in the debates of technical committees. She felt, moreover, that it was important to ensure that the members of the expert bodies discharged their functions in complete independence and with complete impartiality, and that they neither solicited nor received instructions from any Government.

AGENDA ITEM 136: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (continued) (A/C.5/48/L.82)

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.82

43. Mr. SHARP (Australia), introducing draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.82 entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force", said that the decisions which would be taken - namely, the allocation of $850 million gross for the operation of the Force for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994 (para. 16), the apportionment of an additional amount of $563 million gross in addition to the $286 million already apportioned for the same period (para. 17), and the authorization to be given to the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a rate not to exceed $140 million gross per month for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1994 should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 September 1994, that amount to be apportioned among Member States (para. 20) - would ensure a sound financial basis for the operation. He also emphasized the importance of the decision to devote one week, beginning on 14 November, to a detailed review of the financing of the Force (para. 22). To that end, the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had been requested to arrange their work programmes to ensure that the relevant reports were available to the Member States no later than 7 November 1994. He further stated that in the draft resolution under consideration, the General Assembly would request that sufficient resources should be allocated to internal and external auditing and would take up various questions relating to contingents and purchases.

44. He hoped that the draft resolution, which had been the subject of numerous informal consultations, would be adopted by consensus.

45. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.82, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force", was adopted without a vote.

46. Mr. BIRENBAUN (United States of America) pointed out that his delegation had accepted the draft resolution despite its strong objections to paragraph 20, whereby the commitments authorized for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1994 would be apportioned among Member States, in order not to disrupt the most important United Nations peace-keeping operation. He was nevertheless disturbed that the Fifth Committee was regularly asked to approve assessments for peace-keeping operations without being given the necessary financial information. He felt that it was time to put an end to a practice which was a departure from the principles of sound budgetary management and he hoped that during the next review of the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 30 April 1995, planned for November 1994, the Committee would have all the necessary information at its disposal.

47. Miss CAIRNS (United Kingdom) stressed the importance of providing UNPROFOR with a radio station which would broadcast facts not distorted by propaganda. She felt that that project, for which the Secretariat had already carried out a feasibility study and prepared estimates, should receive priority in the Force's budget.

48. Mr. MERIFIELD (Canada) felt that the period for which commitments had been authorized might prove insufficient. While he was aware that the deadlines for the submission and consideration of budgetary documents were very tight, he hoped that the Committee would be able to adopt a resolution which would make it possible to provide proper funding authority for the operation. He hoped that a decision could be taken to revert to a one-year financing period, as had been the case in the past for peace-keeping operations.

AGENDA ITEM 149: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE (continued) (A/C.5/48/L.80)

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.80

49. Mrs. PEÑA (Mexico), introducing draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.80, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique", said that, as at 30 June 1994, 164 Member States had still owed $153,218,828 in contributions to the operation (para. 1). She also noted that during the informal consultations, concern had been expressed about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation had on reimbursement to troop contributors (paras. 3, 7 and 8). With regard to paragraphs 9, 10 and 11, concerning the use of assets to be redeployed to other peace-keeping operations, she said that some delegations had asked her to state in plenary meeting that they had supported the general opinion, since the Operation was nearing conclusion, but that that did not prejudge the decision which the Committee would adopt during its consideration, at the forty-ninth session, of the Secretary-General's report on all the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

(Mrs. Peña, Mexico)

50. She hoped that the draft resolution, which had been negotiated with a view to arriving at a consensus, would be adopted without a vote.

51. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.80, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique", was adopted without a vote.

52. Mr. DAMICO (Brazil) reaffirmed the importance of the role played by ONUMOZ in the application of the peace-keeping agreements concluded between the Mozambican parties. To that end, it was essential that the operation should be provided with the resources it needed to carry out its numerous mandates. His delegation therefore welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution. He nevertheless reminded the Committee that, on the occasion of the adoption of Security Council resolution 916 (1994), his delegation had been concerned by the possible reduction in the military component of ONUMOZ, which was in danger of jeopardizing the success of an operation that would soon be concluded. His delegation wondered whether it was advisable to attempt to achieve marginal savings at a time when the peace process was nearly completed. He emphasized the fact that the provisions of Security Council resolution 898 (1994), whereby the reduction in the Mission's expenses must not jeopardize its ability to discharge its mandate, should be fully taken into account. Since Brazil would soon deploy its first military contingent as part of ONUMOZ, he wished to draw the Committee's attention to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft resolution and expressed satisfaction that priority was to be given to reimbursing troop-contributing countries.

AGENDA ITEM 166: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (continued) (A/C.5/48/L.79)

Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.79

53. Mrs. EMERSON (Portugal), introducing draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.79, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia", drew attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution, which referred to the financial difficulties of the Observer Mission, and to paragraph 7, in which the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Observer Mission in an additional amount of $9,922,700.

54. She hoped that the draft resolution, which had been the subject of informal consultations, would be adopted by consensus.

55. Draft resolution A/C.5/48/L.79, entitled, "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia", was adopted without a vote.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.